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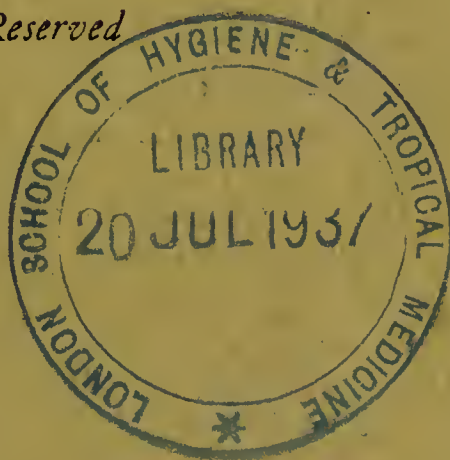
No. 1776

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1935

*(For Report for 1933 see No. 1665 (price 2s. 0d.) and for
Report for 1934 see No. 1739 (price 2s. 6d.))*

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between $9^{\circ} 45'$ and $17^{\circ} 16'$ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 ft. above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 ft. or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to 15 or 20 days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly, and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamelombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to enquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (later Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the

administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate", but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forests, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of the Customs Department is at Limbe.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province.

The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Land Area. Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,336	773,348	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,260	829,929	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,781 Europeans, 1,400 Asiatics, and 1,600,076 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions :—

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Asiatics.</i>		<i>Natives.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Southern Province	771	604	953	247	371,748	399,005
Northern Province	243	163	184	16	378,797	450,526

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past three years :—

	<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Europeans ...	46	14	40	13	44	11
Asiatics...	46	8	48	16	63	16

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent. of the European population is centred in the following five districts :—

Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	674
Zomba ...	...	...	...	...	...	282
Cholo ...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Mlanje...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Lilongwe	...	...	...	...	...	114

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13.9 in the arid areas of the Shire Valley away from the river. In the Northern Province the density varies from 174.6 in the Dowa district to 6.8 in the Kasungu district.

Marriages.—There were 19 marriages registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902 during the year as compared with 18 in the preceding year. In 16 cases the contracting parties were Europeans, in two cases Asiatics and in one case half-castes.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 2,797 marriages were celebrated compared with 3,017 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist, and 14 Medical Officers; the nursing personnel comprises a Matron, and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers, there are nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 12 African Hospital Assistants, and 182 African Dispensers.

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators, and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed chiefly in the Townships of Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

The European Community.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands, and this fact, and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by some of the Missions whose staffs include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre, which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Hospital admissions during 1935 numbered 178, of which 63 were at Zomba, and 115 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (25), amoebic dysentery (25), and confinements (18). Out-patients numbered 396 at Zomba and 283 at Blantyre.

The Asiatic Community.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the Native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

The African Community.

There are 15 Native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50, and eight of 30. Three of the larger dispensaries have small wards attached to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1935 was :—

New inpatients	...	...	...	...	10,052
Outpatients	...	...	...	...	121,442

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country, inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron, but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts.

The rural dispensaries during 1935 treated 315,465 new cases, 192,684 males, and 122,781 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one, but roughly 70 per cent. of the total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of the natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any in-patient treatment, because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of these diseases: it is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation that the native needs, not doses of medicine.

There are encouraging signs that Native Authorities are taking a real and effective interest in village sanitation: many of them have made great improvements in the villages under their control and welcome the efforts that are being made to instruct the villagers in the elements of hygiene and sanitation.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns and in districts from which the principal supplies of emigrant labour are drawn. No special clinics have as yet been established.

Some years ago special V.D. hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat these diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated

at the general hospital but in separate wards, and it is pleasing to note that increasing confidence is being shown in European methods of treatment.

WOMEN AND CHILD-WELFARE WORK.

The buildings for three woman and child-welfare clinics have now been completed. This work is confined chiefly to the Missions with the exception of the clinic at the "Jeanes" Training Centre, where not only is woman and child-welfare carried on, but also training of women in housewifery, handicrafts, first-aid, sewing, etc. (See also under Chapter IX.)

LEPROSY.

The treatment of leprosy is carried on at 12 leper clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 684. New cases admitted for treatment numbered 209 (139 males, 70 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced stage of the disease when they come for treatment, and so offer but small chance of a cure. The clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended and they go far to prevent infection of the next generation.

MISSION MEDICAL WORK.

The Missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on and, as indicated above, they are also chiefly concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with woman and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. The Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre provides a course of training for African Hospital Assistants, and the majority of Assistants in Government employment are obtained from this source.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate and this is situated at Zomba. The European staff consists of one Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent. These officers are at the same time prison officers also. The African staff includes both male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the Asylum.

There is accommodation for two European, one Asiatic and 68 African males. The African male accommodation consists of 58 single cells and one association ward, the last-mentioned being capable of holding ten inmates. In addition there is one observation ward with nine single rooms and a hospital providing ten beds. The female section, which is entirely separate, has 20 single rooms.

During 1935 there were six new male admissions, all being Africans. These comprised one criminal, two "detained during the Governor's pleasure", and three alleged lunatics. During the

previous year there were 15 African males and one African female admitted.

Two lunatics (one a criminal lunatic) who had escaped during 1934 were recaptured during the year.

Three lunatics were released to the care of relatives during 1935.

Two deaths occurred during the year. One died from general paralysis and one from amoebic dysentery. Both were non-criminals.

In 1935 one lunatic escaped and was not recaptured. At the end of the year there remained in the asylum 75 African males and 14 African females. The daily average strength for the year was 75.98 African males and 14.00 African females, making a total average of 89.98. This shows a decrease of 0.81 on the figures for 1934.

The health of the inmates was outstandingly good. The daily average number in hospital was only 2.81 against 4.44 during the previous year. Inmates were weighed monthly whenever possible and 52.81 per cent. gained while 31.46 per cent. lost weight. The percentage indicating neither gain nor loss was 15.73. Inmates who are able to work are encouraged to do so within the precincts of the asylum.

The value of labour performed and produce from gardens and plantations during the year amounted to £104 13s. 4d.

Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission, Zomba, held religious services for the male inmates and gave instructional talks to the females.

Lunatics—District Prisons.

In addition to the Central Asylum at Zomba, lunatics are from time to time admitted to district prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1935 four criminal and 22 non-criminal alleged lunatics were so detained. Of these, three criminal and two non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the Asylum while one criminal and 20 non-criminal were released. There were no such lunatics awaiting certification at the end of the year.

	<i>Criminal or "Detained during the Governor's Pleasure" Lunatics.</i>			<i>Non-Criminal or Alleged Lunatics.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining on 31.12.34	—	1	1	1	—	1
Admitted during 1935 ...	3	—	3	19	2	21
Transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...	3	—	3	2	—	2
Released during 1935 ...	1	—	1	18	2	20
Remaining on 31.12.35...	—	—	—	—	—	—

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have improved greatly in recent years. In Zomba, thanks to assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, a scheme of water-flushed sewage is now nearing completion.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions, roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe.

As regards native housing, the large majority of Africans, even those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional grass or daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal. Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

The year 1934 saw the launching of an interesting experiment for the housing, in communal areas, of the native domestic servants of European residents in townships. Hitherto it has been the custom for such servants and their families to live in the quarters provided for the purpose within the compounds of their employers. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control can be readily appreciated when it is realized that the average number of servants consists of not less than five, together with their wives and families.

The Zomba "Model Village" scheme progressed steadily during 1935, and by the end of the year some 100 huts were in occupation. The experiment is increasing in popularity with the native tenants and it is hoped that by the end of 1936 it will be possible to accommodate at the village all those domestic servants, together with their families, who are employed in Zomba and whose homes are too far distant to admit a daily journey to their work.

The village, which is situated at a pleasant site on the outskirts of the township, is provided with an electric light and water supply, sports ground, etc., and should do much in course of time to improve the general health of both the European and African communities resident in Zomba.

As regards the steps being taken to improve native housing generally, see paragraphs "Advisory Bodies and Policy" under Chapter VI Agriculture.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Weather conditions during the 1934-35 season were good for crop growth in the more northerly areas, in the tea belts, and in the Lower River area. In other parts, abnormalities in the shape of a high rainfall over certain periods and a prolonged mid-season drought caused anxiety for a time, but the final results in areas below an elevation of 2,500 feet were fair. Early growth was retarded by low temperatures and lack of sunshine in parts, but the season for tobacco, cotton and tea cannot be said to have been inferior to the seasons of the past five years. On the other hand, it cannot be said to have been favourable to food crops in certain areas. Some parts suffered from the February-March drought while others had too much rain, and the situation was rendered worse by locust attacks which made necessary two or more plantings of food crops at the beginning of the season.

The rainfall figures for the six wet and six dry months of the 1934-35 season are given in the following table.

SEASON 1934-35.

				<i>Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1934, to 30 April, 1935.</i>		<i>Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1935.</i>	
				<i>Normal for six wet months.</i>		<i>Normal for six dry months.</i>	
				<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Port Herald	...	...	A	34·19	29·1	2·65	3·6
Port Herald Experimental Station.				36·63	28·8	2·64	3·2
Chikwawa	...	...	B	26·23	29·7	1·98	2·3
Cholo	...	...		55·28	48·8	8·00	8·1
Makwasa	...	...		51·65	46·8	6·01	4·4
Nsikisi	...	...		51·46	42·4	6·40	7·8
Nchima	...	...		51·09	—	8·07	—
Mikundi	...	...	C	56·02	—	n.r.	—
Masambanjati	...	...		n.r.	—	10·43	—
Mlanje	...	...		67·19	66·6	10·55	14·5
Chitakali	...	...		79·05	65·5	16·02	12·1
Thornwood	...	...		81·24	67·8	11·65	11·6
Ruo	...	...		63·16	53·7	10·34	6·3
Glenorchy	...	...		63·55	56·2	11·26	10·1
Sayama	...	...		67·64	56·0	9·67	10·5

SEASON 1934-35—(cont.).

				Total rainfall 1 Nov., 1934, to 30 April, 1935.	Normal for six wet months.	Total rainfall 1 May to 31 Oct., 1935.	Normal for six dry months.
Zone.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Lujeri	...	...	...	80.17	76.3	13.65	14.3
Chisambo	...	...	...	82.04	—	16.13	—
Nalipiri	...	...	D	58.74	51.9	9.83	11.0
Blantyre	...	...	E	51.53	39.9	2.76	3.3
Chingaluwe	...	...		47.42	42.8	4.52	3.3
Nyambadwe	...	...		42.90	39.0	3.28	2.9
Chiradzulu	...	...		45.24	40.0	n.r.	2.5
Nyungwe	...	...		34.50	—	.50	—
Michiru	...	...	F	33.07	35.3	.61	2.0
Namalanga	...	...	G	25.11	29.9	2.94	1.0
Nasonia	...	...		46.03	36.9	5.42	1.9
Zomba	Experimental		H	59.66	46.8	2.02	4.6
Station.							
Likwenu	...	...		57.69	—	.81	—
Police Headquarters	...			54.22	41.9	2.73	1.8
Domasi	...	...		60.76	52.7	n.r.	—
Nankunda	...	...		70.04	—	3.12	—
Malosa	...	...		59.06	—	n.r.	—
Mbidi	...	...	I	48.11	35.8	n.r.	1.5
Makwapala	Experimental			51.92	34.0	1.11	1.5
Station.							
Mwanza	...	...	K	31.51	37.2	2.63	.6
Liwonde	...	...	L	36.88	31.7	.32	1.1
Utale	...	...		39.92	31.5	n.r.	.8
Bilila	...	...		33.68	28.0	.40	.7
Mandimba	...	...	M	62.34	34.0	n.r.	.3
Namwera	...	...		47.06	42.2	.86	.3
Chipunga	...	...		46.67	35.0	.82	.8
Fort Johnston	...	...	N	26.15	29.4	.24	1.2
Monkey Bay	...	...		26.98	29.2	—	.9
Malindi	...	...		39.37	—	.27	—
Golomoti	...	...		33.74	29.5	n.r.	.1
Ncheu	...	...	P	36.61	37.0	.61	.9
Mpamdzi	...	...		37.04	36.5	.75	.8
Likuni	...	...	S	31.25	32.9	.85	1.5
Chimvua	...	...		30.35	—	.13	—
Lilongwe	...	...		30.35	32.7	.67	.8
Nathenje	...	...		27.59	—	n.r.	—
Mpali	...	...	T	24.43	—	n.r.	—
Dowa	...	...		32.17	33.1	.49	.7
Fort Manning	...	...		37.58	39.8	.60	2.5
Domira Bay	...	...	U	28.37	31.0	.30	.1
Dedza	...	...	V	39.81	39.7	1.33	2.2
Kasungu	...	...	X	31.19	29.1	n.r.	.3
Mzimba	...	...		31.62	31.7	.22	.2
Kota Kota	...	...	Y	38.44	48.2	1.80	2.0
Chinteché	...	...	Z	62.16	62.9	5.20	5.1
Livingstonia	...	...		63.63	57.5	6.34	6.2
Vua	...	...		26.11	32.5	n.r.	1.2
Karonga	...	...		36.41	52.3	1.51	2.8

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The amounts and local values of agricultural exports for 1935 are set out below, and the figures for 1934 are given for comparison.

			1934.		1935.	
			Amount.	Value. £	Amount.	Value. £
Capsicums and chillies	...	lb.	41,398	517	47,869	598
Coffee	...	cwt.	366·5	687	603·5	1,127
Maize and maize flour	...	lb.	300,300	335	20,185	23
Rice	...	„	3,106	14	250	1
Tobacco:						
dark-fired	...	„	9,744,154	365,406	8,704,943	254,012
flue-cured	...	„	1,933,257	72,496	1,020,107	29,981
air-cured	...	„	866,713	32,501	443,591	12,938
Tea...	...	„	4,624,111	171,470	6,042,532	223,876
Cotton (lint)	...	tons	1,851·5	102,875	3,658·5	204,851
Potatoes	...	lb.	98,858	451	113,960	477
Beeswax	...	„	22,088	1,104	10,347	445
Cotton seed	...	tons	2	6	1,183	2,366
Fibre	...	lb.	435	2	355	1
Rubber	...	„	22,041	92	131,760	549
Groundnuts	...	tons	213·5	1,068	20·5	103
Strophanthus	...	lb.	9,610	1,441	9,646	964

The most notable increases of exports during 1935 were in tea, cotton seed, and rubber. In the case of tea, the increase of a fraction over 30 per cent. was due to improved yields per acre, the restoration of prices to the 1934 level, and the coming into bearing of new acreages. Cotton production was practically doubled in 1935 and a further increase of production is anticipated in 1936. Export of cotton seed was made possible by improved home prices, while rubber tapping on Nyasaland's only rubber estate was resumed in early 1935 after the rubber restriction scheme came into force. Cotton seed, however, was the only oil-seed which was exported in quantity. The year under review was, on the whole more favourable to exporters of groundnuts and soya beans for sale in Europe than 1934, but Nyasaland is not yet in a position to export these commodities on a large scale.

The average prices paid for native tobacco were higher than in 1934, especially in the Northern Province, but cotton prices remained low. Low prices are damaging to the economic position of a country when they cause decreased production; and on that account it is pleasing to be able to record not only the maintenance but an increase of cotton production. Unlike native dark tobacco, cotton is not exposed to the danger of production outpacing demand or consumption. The production of native dark tobacco continues to be controlled in amount according to market conditions, and the prices obtained by growers could not be said to be uneconomic from the native point of view.

LOCUSTS.

The climatic conditions of the 1934-5 breeding season were detrimental to hopper development on the whole. In the Lower Shire district south of Port Herald hopper bands of considerable size moved from bush country into cultivated areas during February and did damage to cotton and food crops. On the other hand, areas in which eggs were laid produced no hoppers, in other areas no flying swarms developed from the hoppers, and the mortality caused by the fungus disease (*Empusa grylli*) was very much greater than in previous years. Flying swarms were therefore fewer than before and by the month of July were reported only from the higher altitudes. During the colder months in the middle of the year semi-solitary locusts were found under such conditions that it was concluded that dispersal of the swarm individuals took place on a greater scale than in previous years. The northerly movement from the Zambesi valley was repeated in August-October, and the first egg-laying was recorded in the Chikwawa district in mid-November.

These notes refer to the red-winged locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*). During 1935 only one record of the appearance of the migratory locust (*locusta migratorioides*) was made, the affected district being Upper Shire.

ADVISORY BODIES AND POLICY.

The Board of Agriculture did not meet during 1935, there being no business, but an important step was taken in the formation of a Native Welfare Committee the function of which is to advise Government on the co-ordination of the work and policies of those departments in whose hands lie the main responsibility for native development and general advancement and on matters bearing on native welfare in general. Administrative, medical, educational, forestry and agricultural interests are represented on the committee, and the aim of its work is native betterment through the attainment of increased material prosperity and comfort. The end in view is thus the recognition of native desire for improved living and social conditions and of the need for assisting native life to make progress towards that end along the lines of better food, better hygiene, better housing, better animal husbandry and better agricultural methods. The present efforts of the departments concerned in the movement will be supplemented within a few years, it is hoped, by the work of native community workers who will be trained with their wives at the "Jeanes" Training Centre in hygiene, sanitation, child welfare, care of cattle and use of their products, and in agricultural and forestry methods of proved value. Their small-holdings should be models of all they ought to be, and their houses, their children, their cattle and their gardens should be a demonstration of the possibility of putting their training to the benefit of themselves and of the community.

As far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, the need to increase the production of native economic or cash crops is recognized, but this need is regarded as a means to the end of improved agricultural methods, improved food, housing, sanitation and better animal husbandry, and not as an end in itself. The interests of the native producer of cotton and tobacco are cared for inasmuch as the strains in cultivation are carefully selected, and, with the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation on the one hand and of the Native Tobacco Board on the other, every effort is made to ensure a pure seed supply. Cultivation and grading of the products are taught by the field staffs of the department and by the Native Tobacco Board, and their precepts are backed by demonstrations in the field, on experimental stations and in school gardens. Conditions of buying and selling of native cotton and tobacco are controlled by law, and care is taken to see that these products are marketed not only in the best condition but also under conditions which are fair to the growers. In the matter of amount of production, the Native Tobacco Board considers it an essential part of its policy to endeavour from year to year to suit the production of dark tobacco on Crown land to market requirements or consumption in the United Kingdom in order to avoid over production and a slump in prices. In the case of cotton, on the other hand, production may be increased. With regard to new crops, encouragement is being given to the growing of coffee and tung oil, the former on a restricted scale because of the uncertainty of the market and the latter on an expanding scale as seed becomes available. The department is prepared also to encourage the growing and export of oilseeds and cereals if and when market conditions warrant it.

In the encouragement of the above-named crops in native hands there is no clashing of interest between European and native except, perhaps, in the case of dark tobacco. It is said that the cheaper native dark tobacco has put the European direct producer (as opposed to the tenant producer) out of business, but, on the other hand, it can be said with truth that the native alone can produce dark tobacco as an economic proposition under prevailing market conditions.

The aim of the experimental and demonstrational work of the department is in general to provide results on which propaganda work can be based. The work concerns particularly problems of cultivation, intercropping and time of planting, soil, conservations, soil treatment for maintenance of fertility with which is bound up the question of improved animal husbandry, seed selection, and the improvement and distribution of food and cash crop varieties. These lines of work are designed to lead towards a more permanent system of native agriculture and a better control and use of the land by placing in native hands tested methods and proved materials.

With regard to extension work, there is no agricultural teaching of the mass of the people as such. Reliance is placed instead on demonstrational work in native holdings, school gardens, special plots, and experimental stations. Such work is concerned with soil conservation, soil renovation, the better care of cattle and use of their products, and with methods of cultivation, and only methods which have been duly tried and tested are advocated. Courses of instruction are given to the native agricultural instructors of the department as opportunity offers in order to improve the value of their field work, and it is hoped that the work of the Department of Agriculture will be supplemented in a useful way by the community workers who are being trained at the "Jeanes" Training Centre. On the other hand, the holdings of the community workers will be inspected by agricultural officers who will guide and advise the workers and use them as pioneers of improved methods, new crops and new varieties.

The direction of the technical and experimental work (Zomba and Lilongwe stations) of the Native Tobacco Board is in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, so that continuity of aim and of policy is assured. Similarly, the officers of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation whose work is primarily research in the cultivation and breeding of cotton varieties keep in close touch with the department, and the experimental stations of the department are used to duplicate experiments initiated at the Domira Bay station of the Corporation and to make trials of new varieties obtained in the course of selection and breeding. As the chief cotton authority in the country, the Cotton Specialist of the Corporation advises the Department of Agriculture regarding the multiplication and bulking of seed supplies for the cotton industry.

The relation between the work of the Department of Agriculture and a possible co-operative movement in Nyasaland may be mentioned. It is held that, transport problems being what they are in Nyasaland, the only prospect of the increase of production of certain native crops in certain areas, e.g., groundnuts in the northern districts and rice on the lake shore, is to be found in co-operative collection and marketing (locally or abroad) of the crops.

COTTON.

The 1935 season was marked by a large increase of Crown-land production which was the result of propaganda in favour of the crop, the establishment of new seed depots and markets, and increased care in cultivation, the last of which was made possible by adding the efforts of agricultural supervisors to those of the agricultural officers and by increasing the numbers of native instructors. In the Lower River the crop amounted to 6,485 tons of seed cotton, an increase of 31 per cent. over the 1934 figure. In the central area of the Southern Province, the production was 1,429 tons as against 253 tons in the previous year, while in the

area between northern Ncheu and Kota Kota production jumped from 175 to 1,774 tons of seed cotton. The production of cotton on Crown land, inclusive of 49 tons in North Nyasa, was thus 9,737 tons. Private estates accounted for 1,500 tons, and the total for the country was therefore 11,237 tons, a figure which compares well with the 5,377 tons of 1934. Export amounted to 20,485 bales; the 1934 figure was approximately 10,000 bales.

The average price for No. 1 grade was 1.102d., for No. 2 it was 0.539d., and for No. 3, 0.37d. It is estimated that the sum of £89,555 was paid to Crown-land growers and that of that sum £80,066 was paid for No. 1 grade. The production factor per pound of seed issued was 7.4 in the Lower River, 6.3 in the central part of the Southern Province and 11.5 in the area of the Corporation. The cotton work consisted of a combined spacing and time-of-planting trial, the collection of data on stainer infestations and a repetition of a cotton strain trial at the Dimba sub-station. With regard to time of planting, results of this particular season showed that late December planting gave better results than mid-February and early March. The results may be regarded as in favour of early, i.e., December, planting, but in the meantime they are as good an argument for January sowing. At Makwapala, the work on mixed cropping showed that cotton mixed with maize was successful when the cotton was planted a month earlier than the maize but failed when the planting times were reversed. The failure was not entirely due to the presence of the maize, and it cannot yet be asserted that mixed cropping of cotton and maize has or has not been proved to be a bad or a good practice, although on the Lower River and elsewhere the mixing is done without apparent harm to either crop. In northern Kota Kota fortnightly sowings of cotton were made at seven villages in order to test the suitability of the area for cotton. The earlier plantings were destroyed by locusts and the later plantings were affected by drought. In addition, adequate supervision of the experiments was impossible, but, even when these facts are taken into consideration, it must be doubted whether the light and sandy soil of the area is suited to cotton and whether the few patches of heavier soil are not so isolated as to put them beyond serious attention.

TOBACCO.

In the Northern Province the season, judged by the yield and quality obtained, was in no way inferior to previous seasons, despite a five weeks' drought towards the end of the growing season which caused some anxiety. A good crop was harvested, and the experience of 1935 will be kept in mind when similar conditions arise in the future. The contention that a dry February is preferable to a month of rainfall was well upheld. Weather conditions in the Southern Province tobacco areas were detrimental to a good crop, and leaf of good body and texture was harvested only in parts of the Palombe valley and southern Zomba.

The average amounts produced per grower on Crown land were 210 lb. in the Northern Province and 206 lb. in the Southern Province. The numbers of registered Crown-land growers were respectively 29,227 and 6,729, these figures representing decreases of 24.1 and 23.4 per cent. in comparison with the 1934 figure. The amounts of dark tobacco purchased from native Crown-land and private-estate growers are given under provinces in the following table.

			<i>Northern Province.</i>	<i>Southern Province.</i>
			lb.	lb.
Crown land	...	...	6,123,409	1,383,723
Private estates	...	...	1,789,923	994,505
			<hr/> 7,913,332 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,378,228 <hr/>

The total figure for the dark tobacco crop produced by native growers was thus 10,291,560 lb. The corresponding figure for 1934 was 11,320,717 lb.

European tobacco occupied 6,144 acres as compared with 8,350 acres in 1934, while production totalled 2,112,096 lb. as against 3,895,136 lb. in 1934. The total was made up of 1,492,400 lb. flue-cured, 122,304 lb. air-cured, and 497,392 lb. dark-fired leaf. The state of the industry was such that Government found it expedient to give advances to planters, after the 1935 season and in preparation for the 1936 season, to enable them to prepare their nurseries, and it may therefore be concluded that the 1935 season was not financially favourable to European growers. Their plight has been recognized, and during the year under review much time was spent by Government and the Nyasaland Tobacco Association in the consideration of legislation which, by control of the industry, might enable the marketing of flue-cured tobacco surplus to local requirements to be done with advantage to the grower. Legislation was passed early in 1936, and it is hoped that the pool for surplus leaf which will be created under the Ordinance will result in the finding of new outlets for flue-cured tobacco. It is also hoped that encouragement will be got from the report of the Imperial Economic Committee which is conducting an enquiry into the marketing of Empire tobacco.

At the end of 1935 stocks of Nyasaland tobacco stood at 29,817,324 lb., a $2\frac{5}{12}$ years' supply on the usual basis. Consumption of Nyasa tobacco in 1935 amounted to 12,525,115 lb., an increase of 1,647 lb. over 1934 and 28.2 per cent. of all Empire growths. The latter figure compares with 30.2 per cent. for 1934. The 1935 exports of tobacco totalled 10,168,641 lb. as against 12,544,124 lb. in 1934, and there was an excess in deliveries over imports into the United Kingdom of 2,404,998 lb. It is thus apparent that the point of production of both bright and dark tobacco was on the safe side and that stocks are likely to be reduced in 1936.

TEA.

The tea industry continued to expand towards its limit of 17,700 acres under the restriction scheme. The acreage planted during 1935 was 654, and the total at the end of the year was 16,054 acres of which 8,580 acres were in Mlanje and 7,474 acres in Cholo. Production of tea rose from 4,449,312 lb. in 1934 to 5,730,704 lb. in 1935, while exports, as already noted, increased by 30 per cent. Final allocations of new acreages for planting were given in 1935, and the industry is now busily engaged in consolidating its position in view of the approach of the end of the present five-year period of restriction in March, 1938.

Assistance was given to the industry in the investigation of the problem of poor fermentation of leaf from certain soils in the high-rainfall belt of Mlanje, but the difficulties have not yet been overcome. Experimental work on erosion and its control, fertilizing, pruning methods and degrees of plucking was continued, and results of investigation of tea seed storage, the causes of bent and twisted tap-roots, and the common method of planting out one and a-half year-old stumps were communicated to the industry and have subsequently been published in the form of a bulletin.

NATIVE FOOD CROPS.

Maize, the staple food crop of the country, was normal in yield in the Lower River area, with the exception of the district south of Port Herald, but was below the average in the remainder of the Southern Province and in parts of the Northern Province. The causes of shortage were locusts and drought. Millets did not suffer to the same extent. Beans and groundnuts were disappointing on the whole and floods and locusts combined to reduce the rice crop. On the other hand, root crops, particularly sweet potatoes, were very good and provided a means of tiding over periods of shortage of cereals. Rosette disease of groundnuts was common, and control measures in the form of closer spacing and destruction of off-season plants are being advocated. At Port Herald experiments in the control of rosette disease from the point of view of planting-dates and spacing are in progress, while experimental work on time of planting of groundnuts showed that earlier plantings gave better results than later.

In the case of sorghum, borer and fungus control trials with regard to planting-dates and applications of compost gave greater yields from the later plantings but showed no result from smaller or larger amounts of compost. Good results, however, have been obtained at Port Herald from a two-course rotation in which a short-aged millet with cotton in one year and a short-aged millet followed by *Vigna* or *Dolichos* in the next year are used. This rotation is suitable for native use, and attention is now being given to the harvesting of the pulse crop as opposed to using it as a green manure. In mixed cropping cotton and gram are promising, but cotton and groundnuts are not satisfactory.

The Port Herald station distributed North Nyasa varieties of rice and a large amount of seed of a short-aged bulrush millet originally obtained from Transvaal. The latter is now well established in the Port Herald area.

At Makwapala, the yields in mixed cropping and food crop trials were poor. Maize and sorghum did well together, but cotton and sorghum are to be discouraged. Cotton was smothered by pigeon pea unless the stand was very thin. On the other hand, bulrush millet yielded well among pigeon pea. A collection of local varieties of cassava has been made for purposes of study of yields and observation of their behaviour.

An attempt to introduce pigeon pea as a rotation crop on the lake-shore plain of the Dedza district is taking the form of demonstrations in school gardens. The soil of the plain is fertile on the whole, but a legume is required for the cotton gardens which consist of the poorer rather than the better soils.

In Dedza and Ncheu 60 well sites were selected for attention in 1936. The sites were purposely confined to good soil in order to restrict shifting cultivation and deforestation and to draw natives to the plain from the neighbouring hills where erosion and the difficulty of maintaining fertility are more marked than on the plain.

Ridge-terracing of native gardens was done in the Kasakula hills of Kota Kota, and good progress in the same direction has been made in the Lilongwe tobacco district, a total of 1,699 acres having been bunded. In Chiradzulu, a hilly district, a block of native gardens covering 170 acres was selected for a demonstration of terracing. With assistance, the owners have terraced 150 acres, and interest in the demonstration has led to 160 applications for help in the laying out of ridges and to requests from two Native Authorities for demonstrational blocks on their own land. The work was done voluntarily, and it has been extended into the Mlanje district. In the Lower River, an advance has been made in popularizing planting in lines.

It is realized that these measures of soil conservation must be accompanied by measures designed to improve and maintain soil fertility if steady progress is to be made towards the ultimate end of substituting a permanent for a shifting system of cultivation. Much propaganda work was therefore done in 1935 in favour of improved cattle management, use of cattle manure and the making and use of compost. At Makwapala attempts were made to find a simpler method of compost making than the Indore method, and, though they have been successful, the making requires a longer time than the Indore method and the product has still to be tested in the field. Cattle manuring of tobacco fields in the Northern Province has been greatly extended in practice, and results encourage the view that the educative work that has been done in the past year or two is now having effect. Plans are therefore being

made for a large extension of terracing work in native gardens in 1936 and for further demonstrations of improved cattle management and control of soil erosion.

OTHER CROPS.

It has been mentioned that production of rubber has been resumed, and towards the end of the year under review there was talk of the re-opening of sisal estates. The latter have been closed down for the past few years owing to low prices, and a rising market has naturally turned attention to a product which was at one time exported in quantity.

In the Henga valley, 1,000 coffee seedlings, and in the Misuku hills in North Nyasa, 2,500 seedlings, were distributed to native growers. The demonstration plots at Nchena-chena have served a useful purpose and have been a source of interest. In Cholo the state of the native coffee gardens is good. They number 73 and all are terraced. As far as early growth is concerned, the industry has made a promising start, but, in view of the state of the market and of the doubt that may be expressed regarding the general suitability of Nyasaland for coffee growing, particularly when the long dry season is borne in mind, rapid expansion of the industry cannot be recommended.

The European acreage under tung oil increased from 184 acres in 1934 to 341 acres in 1935, a fact which shows an increased interest in the crop. A beginning was made in the distribution of plants (*Aleurites montana*) to natives in the vicinity of headquarters so that the progress of the plants might be kept under easy observation. On the whole, it may be said that tung oil promises well in Nyasaland, and it is hoped that in it the country will find an alternative crop of value.

Forestry.

STATE FORESTS.

Seven new forest reserves aggregating 204 square miles, were constituted during the year in the Northern Province for protection purposes, and a reserve of the Southern Province was reproclaimed after alteration of its boundaries. The forest reserves now number 48 with an approximate total area of 2,621 square miles, which is equivalent to 7 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate.

All reserves were protected and their boundaries maintained. Complete protection from fire was effected in the few reserves under intensive management, and in the remainder controlled burning of grass was carried out early in the dry season. As a result of this policy marked improvement of the growing stocks becomes increasingly evident. Various forest reconnaissances were undertaken and a stock survey was initiated in Mua Livulezi reserve. Departmental exploitation was continued in various reserves under

intensive management, and there were ample stocks of seasoned cypress timber in hand to meet all local demands. The planting of exploited areas was carried out where required.

The local demand for building timber remained about the same as in the previous year, but there was a noticeable increase of interest in the use of hogsheads and boxes for exporting tobacco. Endeavours were made to meet this growing demand by advocating timbers derived from thinnings of cypress plantations. The demand for furniture timber showed a further decline and consequently the small native sawing industry remained depressed in spite of a special reduction of the scheduled rate of royalty on mbawa timber (*Khaya nyasica*). There was a further falling off in the industrial demand for firewood although there was a considerable increase in sales to township natives, which were made from reserves and plantations at very low rates.

COMMUNAL FORESTS.

The village forest scheme continued to progress and 348 new areas, with an approximate acreage of 15,725, were demarcated and allocated to villages. At the end of the year the total number of registered areas was 3,196, with an approximate acreage of 172,746.

Maintenance of registered areas is very satisfactory in all localities where they are an obvious necessity, and divisional forest officers and district native foresters devoted a considerable amount of time to instruction in the management of areas, particularly in early controlled burning, thinning and judicious felling. Demonstrations were given at suitable centres and in selected village forest areas. Thinning operations are now becoming necessary in a steadily increasing number of areas. In several parts of the Southern Province further allocations of areas will not be possible owing to shortage of land.

STREAM BANKS AND HILL SLOPES.

Increased efforts were made by the district forest staffs to enforce the law relating to stream bank protection, and the Native Courts generally dealt satisfactorily with the cases of infringement brought before them. The prohibition of cultivation on specific steep hill slopes was extended in the Northern Province and this policy generally received support from Native Authorities. There were several instances of Chiefs having issued orders of this kind under their own authority. No progress in hill slope protection was made in the Southern Province, where in many parts over-crowding is so prevalent.

EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH.

Observations and experiments in silviculture were continued with particular regard to natural regeneration, sowing and planting, resistance of species to fire, rate of growth, time and degree of

thinnings. In the trials of exotic species special attention was given to various species of pines which have shown promise since inoculation of soils with mycorrhiza was commenced.

The collection of vegetation and soil notes in ecological study has been continued, but mainly in hilly and plateau country rather than on the plains where tobacco and cotton are grown.

The Check List of identified tree species was brought up to date by Dr. Burt Davy of the Imperial Forestry Institute, and further botanical specimens were sent to the Institute for determination.

REVISIONAL TRAINING.

The annual courses of instruction for district native foresters were held as usual at Limbe and in the north, each of about two weeks' duration. The work was mainly of a revisional character and included a considerable amount of practical work. Great stress was laid on accuracy, particularly in recording, and on general alertness. Discussion between the foresters themselves was encouraged as much as possible.

GENERAL.

There were 3,469 convictions under the Forests Ordinance as against 1,167 in 1934. This large increase was almost entirely due to the facilities offered by the newly established Native Courts which dealt with 88 per cent. of the cases.

Further consideration was given in nearly all districts to new proposals for control by Native Authorities of the making of dug-out canoes, involving periodical stock-taking of suitable trees in their sections.

Although there were decreases in imports of both unmanufactured timber and furniture, there was a considerable increase in imports of plywood tea chests.

LIVESTOCK.

The position of the livestock industry shows little change from the previous year.

Herds all over the Protectorate continue to show a steady increase and no important outbreak of disease occurred during the year. The decrease in the number of cases of trypanosomiasis (tsetse-fly disease) was most noticeable.

The interest taken by the natives in their cattle in the old Central Province was disappointing, however. In one district, Ncheu, there was, indeed, an increase in the number of beef animals sent to the southern markets, but in Lilongwe, Dowa and Dedza little or no activity can be recorded.

During the year experiments were started with a view to demonstrating to natives the benefits to be derived from the better stabling of cattle and improved methods of producing clean milk. These experiments will be continued on a larger scale next year.

The following table shows the number of livestock of different classes returned at the end of 1935 :—

<i>Live stock.</i>				<i>Eu opean- owned.</i>	<i>Native- owned.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cattle	...	...	...	16,757	220,477	237,234
Sheep	...	...	...	1,339	56,086	57,425
Goats	...	...	...	511	270,338	270,849
Pigs	...	...	...	967	57,740	58,707
Horses	...	...	...	24	—	24
Donkeys	...	...	...	171	15	186

The year 1935 has seen the start of another effort to introduce horses into the country. A Turf Club has been formed at Zomba and considerable interest has been shown by all sections of the European community. Most of the animals imported are of the Galloway type and appear to be doing very well. Efforts are being made to have all ponies inoculated against horse sickness before importation.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :— gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, ilmenite, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

With the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country is in progress. During the year the staff examined the minor gold occurrences of the Lisungwe River and adjacent areas, the ilmenite-rutile deposits of the Port Herald Hills, and the mica of Ncheu and South Nyasa districts.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1935 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 256 wells and bore-holes had been constructed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 1,311,620 gallons, and serving a population of at least 60,700 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 481 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

VII.—COMMERCE.

As the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1895, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, embrace Nyasaland the granting of preferential rates of duty is not permitted. Accordingly its Customs tariff applies equally to imports from all nations.

Essentially an agricultural country, Nyasaland depends for its volume of trade principally upon the yield of its crops and the prices received for them. If tea production is excepted the European community, as a whole, contributed little towards a trade improvement. This was due to the partial failure of the climatically affected flue-cured tobacco crop. As an economic development factor the yearly increasing tea output is of the highest importance, but it is excepted from this analysis of general trade on the ground that, as most of the share-holders of the larger tea estates live outside the Protectorate, progress in tea production is not reflected by a corresponding increase in merchandise imports, as is the case with the majority of other commodities produced for export.

Native spending power, chiefly through the larger disbursements for native grown tobacco and cotton, improved by no less a sum than £100,000 when compared with that of the previous year and £145,000 over that of 1933. This striking increase naturally produced a marked activity in bazaar trade and brought about, in terms of quantities, record importations of certain articles for native consumption. Consistent with the increased wealth and prosperity of the indigenous population there was an encouraging demand for luxury articles and a revived tendency to purchase the more expensive piece-goods.

Imports of bicycles increased by 46·3 per cent. and the native—who is the largest user of this means of transport—now shows little inclination for the cheaper and less reliable machine of foreign manufacture. Out of a total importation of 1,382 bicycles 1,361 were of British manufacture. As a further indication of native financial, and perhaps social, progress, the number of women's bicycles disposed of during the year exceeded the total sold during the last five years.

With the opening of the railway extension to Lake Nyasa further large tracts of cotton and tobacco lands are being brought into productive service, thereby bringing employment and financial benefit to the indigenous community of the districts traversed who, in the past, subsisted merely on their food crops. Given favourable climatic conditions and sustained market prices the anticipated increased production of the staple crops of the Protectorate will not only help to maintain the improvement in trade enjoyed during the year, but will go a long way towards establishing a new era of prosperity.

The incidence of the import trade for 1935 was as follows:—Europeans 53·37 per cent., Asiatic 6·44 per cent. and Native 40·19 per cent. In the previous year the percentages were:—European 60·2, Asiatic 4·5 and Native 35·3.

The gross amount of Customs revenue collected during the year was £165,261, reflecting an increase of £34,449 equal to 26·3 per cent. when compared with the actual revenue brought to account in the preceding year.

The volume of trade, which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,427,312. This gives an excess of £89,194 over last year's total and is equal to a 6.6 per cent. increase. The domestic trade value improved by £98,918 while the transit trade declined by £9,724.

Given below are the items comprising the volume of trade for the year in comparison with 1934 :—

	1935.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	601,390	485,306	116,084	—
Exports	754,824	771,990	—	17,166
Transit inwards ...	38,545	41,389	—	2,844
Transit outwards ...	32,553	39,433	—	6,880
Totals	£1,427,312	£1,338,118	£116,084	£26,890
Net increase, £89,194				

A statement of domestic trade (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years, showing imports and exports separately, is given hereunder :—

Year.	Imports. Value.	Exports. Value.	Quantity.
	£	£	lb.
1933	597,265	535,256	20,012,257
1934	485,306	771,990	23,496,468
1935	601,390	754,824	30,413,422

Imports and Exports.

The total values of import and export trade, respectively, for the years given were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1933	725,254	614,512	1,339,766
1934	519,544	787,229	1,306,773
1935	656,745	769,766	1,426,511

The total values of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into the Protectorate for the three years given were :—

Trade Goods.	Government Stores.	Bullion and Specie.	Imported Goods Re-exported.
£	£	£	£
1933 ... 597,265	31,980	96,009	21,612
1934 ... 485,306	32,840	1,398	18,621
1935 ... 601,390	27,109	28,246	18,512

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1933-35.

Articles.	—	1933.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
Agricultural machinery and imple- ments.	Tons	320	8,351	222	6,021	285	7,846
Blankets	No.	104,943	9,264	9,264	53,211	78,103	6,366
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yds.	8,602,310	125,488	9,166,585	123,647	13,338,228	168,735
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	217	21,719	384	26,743	764	46,472
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	"	1,302	26,714	1,049	25,584	3,879	33,244
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	4,031	7,763	2,907	5,686	6,505	12,351
Motor cars	No.	54	9,719	70	10,875	86	13,460
Motor lorries and tractors	"	26	4,430	32	4,555	54	8,747
Motor spirits	Gal.	421,582	36,507	364,669	26,143	383,084	29,037
Provisions, various	Cwt.	3,824	13,826	3,408	12,028	3,429	11,384
Salt	Tons	2,856	6,713	2,533	6,150	3,247	7,123
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	18,980	5,727	14,686	6,197	24,619	8,369
Spirits	Proof Gal.	6,713	10,290	6,211	9,359	6,133	9,430
Sugar	Cwt.	8,330	4,216	10,249	4,645	11,264	4,936

The total values of merchandise, bullion and specie exported during the period were:—

	Merchandise.		Bullion.		Specie.	
	£		£		£	
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1934 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1935 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	535,256		—		79,256	
	771,279		356		15,594	
	753,740		542		15,484	

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE.

A further decline in the value percentage of United Kingdom manufactures is recorded. As against 53·4 per cent. in 1933 and 46·4 per cent. in 1934, this year's portion is 43·2 per cent. of the total value.

So far as the rest of the Empire is concerned the trade statistics show a decrease from the preceding year, being 5·9 per cent. as against 7·6 per cent.

On the other hand imports from foreign countries rose from 46 per cent. last year to 50·9 per cent. in the current year. Whilst the percentages credited to the majority of the foreign countries remain more or less steady the Japanese share of the Protectorate import trade value has advanced from 23·8 per cent. in 1934 to 29·4 per cent. in 1935. In 1933 it was 12·9 per cent.

The percentages and nature of the Protectorate's direct trade is indicated in the following statement, for the first three years with the countries from which imports were consigned, and from 1934 with the countries of origin:—

<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
United Kingdom	41·6	54·4	53·4	46·4	43·2
Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chest, earthenware, glass- ware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, elec- trical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, weigh- ing machines, cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, motor-cycles, motor and lorries, ferti- lizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes.					
India	9·9	7·5	3·1	1·7	1·5
Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, and leather manufactures.					
Canada	—	—	—	1·8	1·1
Motor vehicles.					

<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
South Africa Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor-cars, lorries, and fertilizers.	4·5	2·3	2·0	1·8	1·8
Southern Rhodesia Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods, and apparel.	2·5	1·9	2·0	1·5	1·1
Other British Possessions ... Flour, salt, and oil.	1·9	2·4	1·7	0·8	0·4
Total British Empire... ..	<u>60·4</u>	<u>68·5</u>	<u>62·2</u>	<u>54·0</u>	<u>49·1</u>
Portuguese East Africa ... Salt, sugar, and coal.	14·5	15·4	16·0	3·7	2·9
Germany Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cut- lery, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece- goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertil- izers, and lanterns.	6·6	3·4	2·7	1·8	2·2
United States of America ... Provisions (tinned), agri- cultural implements, elec- trical and industrial machin- ery, typewriters, cotton piece- goods, motor-cars and lorries.	2·7	1·4	0·7	3·6	4·4
Japan Hollow-ware, cotton piece- goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets.	7·7	6·9	12·9	23·8	29·4
Holland Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, and beads.	2·9	1·5	1·3	1·6	0·6
Italy Wines, textiles, haber- dashery, motor - cars and lorries, and beads.	1·5	1·1	1·5	1·5	1·4
Iran Motor spirit and oils.	—	—	—	2·8	2·5
Dutch East Indies Motor spirit and oils.	—	—	—	2·2	2·4
Other Foreign Countries ... Wines, spirits, cement, rails, rolling stock, cotton goods, and matches.	3·7	1·8	2·7	5·0	5·1
Total Foreign Countries ...	<u>39·6</u>	<u>31·5</u>	<u>37·8</u>	<u>46·0</u>	<u>50·9</u>

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933-35.

Articles.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee ...	39,993	833	41,039	688	67,601	1,127
Cotton ...	2,423,791	50,014	4,147,240	102,876	8,194,036	204,851
Cotton seed	1,380,015	1,232	6,720	6	2,650,357	2,366
Tea ...	3,276,477	59,656	1,624,111	171,470	6,042,532	223,876
Tobacco ...	10,394,498	389,794	12,544,126	470,405	10,168,641	296,932

Tobacco.—The total net quantity shipped in 1935 was the lowest recorded during the past five years, namely 10,168,641 lb. This decline was mainly brought about by adverse climatic conditions which detrimentally affected both European and Native grown crops.

The European contribution to the total quantity exported was 14·5 per cent. and the Native 85·5 per cent. Practically all of the tobacco produced was disposed of in local markets prior to shipment.

This year the quantity of tobacco shipped to Sierra Leone showed a marked advance over that of last year, 65,370 lb. as against 19,989 lb., while 4,581 lb., was dispatched to the Gold Coast. The balance of the crop was absorbed by United Kingdom.

Cotton.—The previous record weight exported, that of 1934, was all but doubled this year with the total of 8,194,036 lb., (20,485 standard bales). This represents an increase of 4,046,796 lb. (97·5 per cent.). This amazing improvement is due primarily to individual native effort and to favourable climatic conditions.

For many years the total crop was always shipped to United Kingdom but more recently other countries have had their portion. This year 867 bales went to Belgium, 2,243 bales to India, 213 bales to Holland, and 215 bales to Ceylon.

Tea.—In the year under review a new record export weight was established by the dispatch of 6,042,532 lb., which brought about the gratifying increase of 1,418,421 lb. over the figures for 1934. This represents an increase of 30·7 per cent.

The United Kingdom was again the best customer taking 98 per cent. of the total quantity shipped. Southern Rhodesia's portion was 96,964 lb., Northern Rhodesia 7,272 lb., and Italy 2,420 lb.

Groundnuts.—A combination of circumstances contrived to reduce still further the export quantity of this commodity. The shipment weight was 46,327 lb., against 478,566 lb., in the previous year, a decrease of 432,239 lb.

Bullion.—Gold weighing $127\frac{1}{2}$ fine oz., was exported as against 84 fine oz. in 1934.

General.—The weight and value of domestic exports were 13,577 tons and £754,824 respectively. In the previous year the figures were 10,489 tons and £771,990 respectively which gives an increase of 3,088 tons (29·4 per cent.) but a decrease in value of £17,166 (2·2 per cent.). When the weight and value of re-exports are taken from the foregoing figures the result shows that 12,479 tons and £736,312 represents the weight and value of the actual produce of the Protectorate dispatched during the year. Compared with the preceding year there is an increase in weight equal to 23·1 per cent., but a decrease in value of 2·3 per cent.

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

During the year, domestic produce consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 11,086 tons equal to 88·8 per cent. of the whole and was valued at £669,355 equal to 90·0 per cent. of the total value. In 1934 similar figures were 9,410 tons (92·84 per cent.) and £729,531 (96·84 per cent.).

To other parts of the Empire, chiefly to India and Southern Rhodesia, produce dispatched totalled 721 tons equal to 5·8 per cent. of the total and valued at £33,476 equal to 4·5 per cent. The previous year's figures were 387 tons (3·82 per cent.) and £10,365 (1·38 per cent.).

The balance of 672 tons (5·4 per cent.) valued at £33,481 (4·5 per cent.) was consigned to foreign countries. This compares with 339 tons (3·34 per cent.) and valued at £13,474 (1·79 per cent.) exported in 1934.

TRANSIT TRADE.

Goods passing in transit to and from adjacent territories were valued at £71,098 in comparison with £80,822 entered last year, the decrease being £9,724 or 12·3 per cent. Transit Imports, which consist of merchandise consigned to contiguous territories, were valued at £38,545 and show a decrease of 6·9 per cent. when compared with the figures for 1934. Transit Exports—produce emanating from neighbouring territories—decreased in value by £6,880 or 17·4 per cent.

Customs Legislation.

The Customs Tariff was amended at the end of 1934 and again in June and October, 1935. The duty on private motor cars now ranges from £1 5s. per horse power to £2 15s. per horse power for cars exceeding 20 horse power. The rate for tyres and tubes was increased from 13 per cent. *ad valorem* to 6d. per lb. When leviable on value, duty is assessed on the C.I.F. cost Beira or Quelimane. The general tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The slump in market prices has given rise to much unemployment among Europeans and has resulted in considerable distress and in a lowering of the wages paid for the less skilled occupations. So serious has the position become that immigrants are not now allowed to enter Nyasaland for the purpose of seeking employment and would-be employers are required to satisfy the immigration authorities that there is no person available locally for the work they have to offer before they are permitted to bring new employees into the Protectorate.

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any time since the War. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employees are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task work or time and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows:—

Grade III.—£27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native

population, though it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their gardens at very little expense, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. a day according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department consists of a Director and a clerk at Headquarters, two Superintendents of Education for inspection work, and a staff of three at the "Jeanes" Training Centre. The African staff consists of four clerks and four teachers.

In the report for 1934 a review was given of the tendencies and achievements of the preceding five years. This chapter will deal now with the more interesting developments of 1935.

European Education.

In June, 1935, there was held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, an Education Conference attended by the Chief Native Commissioners of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Senior Provincial Commissioner of Nyasaland and the Directors of Education of the three territories. The Conference was convened to consider how far the territories could adopt a common education policy and co-operate in furthering it.

Dealing with European Education the Conference reached the conclusion that Southern Rhodesia should be regarded as the natural centre for European education for all three territories, not only because that country with its comparatively large European population has educational facilities which neither of the other two territories enjoys but also for reasons of health.

For some years previous to 1935 numbers of children resident in Nyasaland had attended Southern Rhodesian schools, but the fees charged were higher than those paid by the residents of Southern Rhodesia.

In 1935 the Government of Southern Rhodesia took two steps which are proving already of very great assistance to Nyasaland.

It abolished tuition fees in all schools and it reduced boarding fees for Nyasaland children to the same scale as that charged for Rhodesian children.

These steps reduced the annual cost of the education of a Nyasaland child in Southern Rhodesia by nearly 33 per cent. Nyasaland parents were not slow to take advantage of this opportunity.

Whereas at the beginning of 1935 some 50 Nyasaland children were enrolled in Southern Rhodesian schools, by the first term of 1936 the number had risen to 70.

Since 1932 there has been in existence a Government bursary scheme whereby assistance is given to parents, in necessitous cases, to send children over the age of 11 years to schools in Rhodesia. Each year the number of bursaries has increased and there is now no reason why the education of any child resident in Nyasaland should not be completed in Southern Rhodesia up to matriculation standard.

During the year the Convent School at Limbe and the two private schools at Blantyre and Zomba had a total average attendance enrolment of 80 children : of these the great majority are between the ages of 5 and 11 years.

Statistics dealing with enrolment, attendance and finances of European schools are appended :—

African Education.

With the exception of the Government "Jeanes" Training Centre and two small schools for recruits conducted by the police and military authorities, all schools in the Protectorate are conducted by the Missions. The work of the Education Department is to advise and co-ordinate.

One of the outstanding events of the year in African Education was the Inter-territorial "Jeanes" Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in May and June. The Conference was convened by the Carnegie Corporation of New York which has contributed generously to the "Jeanes" Schools in Nyasaland and elsewhere in East and Central Africa. The purpose of the Conference was to review the work of those "Jeanes" Schools in the past and to report on future developments.

Delegates attended from many parts of Africa. The Nyasaland delegates were the Principal of the "Jeanes" Training Centre and a Mission representative.

It is gratifying to report that one result of the Conference has been the offer of a grant of \$10,000 a year for three years to the "Jeanes" Centre in Nyasaland to permit of the continuance and extension of the training of native chiefs and others in community work. A grant of £1,750 has been made from the Colonial Development Fund to meet the capital expenditure involved in the extension and it is hoped that towards the end of 1936 the extended scheme will be introduced.

Another event of outstanding importance has been the commencement of an experiment in compulsory education for Africans. A chief and his people applied for permission to undertake this experiment with the assistance of the Livingstonia Mission and Government. The experiment commenced in August and was confined to five villages in close proximity to the headquarters of the chief. The compulsion is effected by the chief issuing Rules under the Native Authority Ordinance. The age limits are 9 and 15 years fees are paid varying from 6d. to 2s. per annum. Each village has a school committee. The schools are under control of the Mission and are staffed by the Mission teachers.

So far the experiment has proved entirely successful. One of the interesting features is the great increase in the number of girls attending schools. Previously most of the girls had attended for two years or less.

The group of schools is under the immediate supervision of a Mission trained African inspector and two Mission-trained demonstrators assist in the practical teaching of school gardening. Wives

of “ Jeanes ” supervisors and of Mission teachers instruct the girls in domestic economy.

It must be realized that the conditions for this experiment were almost ideal. The Livingstonia Mission has always worked through the chiefs. The tribe concerned has always been keen on education and it was estimated that over 60 per cent. of children of school age were attending schools before compulsion was introduced. The chief is a progressive man and he and his wife had attended a course at the “ Jeanes ” Training Centre. The experiment, as the Governor described it, “ is not only a tribute to the Mission which is responsible for the creation of such a progressive spirit—it is a challenge to less progressive areas.” The experiment is being watched with considerable interest not only by the Missions and the Government but by progressive and enlightened chiefs.

A steady advance is being made in the education of African women and girls. The importance of the teacher's wife in the rural school is realized. Three Missions now conduct regular classes for the wives of teachers-in-training. The number of women and girls in Mission hostels has risen by over 100 per cent. in the past three years. In 1934 the first six women candidates sat for the newly introduced Government Certificate for women as teachers in domestic subjects. Five of the candidates passed. It is expected that there will be 20 candidates for the examination in 1936.

The question of secondary education for Africans is receiving the careful consideration of Government. Lack of funds is the immediate obstacle. It is felt by the Government and by the Missions generally that the great mass of the people have the first claim and that no money should be diverted from their education. The Advisory Committee at its session in June resolved . . . “ The Committee is entirely in sympathy with the proposal for secondary education and feel that the only difficulty in the way is finance. If, after 1936, there is an increase in the total of the Education Department's vote, it will be prepared to consider most sympathetically the allocation of some of this increase towards secondary education.”

Statistics relating to pupils, schools and expenditure on African Education are appended :—

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira to England and passengers are often delayed some days at that port waiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The sea voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are six steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen*, *Pioneer*, and *Dove* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* (at present out of commission) owned by a private Company. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes. The Government service on Lake Nyasa will be taken over by Nyasaland Railways, Limited, during 1936.

Railways.

The year 1935 will be memorable in the history of Nyasaland as the year in which the Protectorate first had direct railway communication with the sea, by reason of the completion of the Zambezi Bridge. The Trans-Zambezia Railway connects Beira with the south bank of the river (200 miles) and the Nyasaland Railways continue from the north bank to Port Herald (65 miles), Blantyre (174 miles) and Salima (334 miles). Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction between Beira and Blantyre; from Beira on Mondays and Thursdays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays, the journey normally occupying about 20 hours.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, the Trans-Zambezia Railway (Beira to the Zambezi) in 1922 and the Northern Extension (Blantyre to Salima) in 1935. Hitherto the railways may be said to have served one-third only of the Protectorate, but with the completion of the Zambezi Bridge and the extension of the line northwards from Blantyre to the shore of Lake Nyasa almost all of the productive areas of Nyasaland have been brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Air.

The rapid development of aviation in Nyasaland is shown by the following table of comparative figures :—

	1934.	1935.	Increase. Per cent.
No. of Civilian aircraft using Nyasaland airports	232	335	44·4
Passengers to and from Nyasaland ...	217	354	63
Weight of mail, freight, etc.	8,313 lb.	18,157 lb.	118·4
Aircraft mileage	70,162	91,654	30·6
Passengers mileage	81,104	96,580	19
Goods freight ton mileage	553	2,376	329·7

This satisfactory increase in the use of air transport may be attributed to the duplication of the former weekly services between Chileka and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by their extension to Beira and to the use of new and faster aircraft by the Company operating these services.

The four aerodromes and 25 landing grounds within the Protectorate were maintained in excellent condition and in some cases were considerably improved. The short distances between prepared landing grounds and their position in relation to towns and stations make flying safe throughout the Protectorate and afford an easy and interesting route for touring aircraft as an alternative to the Imperial Airways route from Dodoma in Tanganyika Territory to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, eliminating that portion of the Imperial Airways route which has caused difficulties to pilots in the past.

The Aero Club of Nyasaland pursued vigorously its policy of popularizing flying by commencing, during the year, the training of 27 pupils and by giving many demonstration flights to its non-flying members.

Roads.

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class :—

					Aggregate Length. Miles.
“ All Weather.”					
Class I.	Macadam surface (permanent bridging)	...	...	...	96
Class II.	Earth surface (permanent bridging)	...	...	...	855
“ Seasonal.”					
Class III.	Earth surface (permanent bridging)	...	...	...	341
Class IV.	Earth surface (temporary bridging)	...	...	...	859
					2,151
District roads useable by light vehicles in dry season					1,220
Total (Public roads, all classes)					3,371

The maximum gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads in the several classes is restricted as follows : —

Class I	8 tons throughout the year.
Class II	} 5 tons June to November inclusive
Class III	
Class IV	2 tons December to May inclusive.
Class IV	2 tons throughout the year.

Under special conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight are permitted to use roads in classes II and III throughout the year.

The road system serves all areas of present production not directly served by rail or lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

Connexion with the road system of neighbouring territories is made as follows :—

With Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the North, between Fort Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

With Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson-Lusaka road), between Fort Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlanje on the eastern border.

With Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Blantyre-Salisbury road) near Mwanza on the south-western border.

The route traversing Nyasaland is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya and it is used to an increasing extent by travellers on business or pleasure.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads elsewhere in Africa, though some deterioration has resulted from necessary retrenchment in maintenance expenditure in the past two or three years.

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years :—

<i>Type of Vehicle.</i>	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cars and lorries	519	765	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217	1,286
Trailers	41	82	105	96	104	102	103	97	106	93
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	700	630
Percentage increase.	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4·63	—	—	—
Percentage decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	14·17	—	7·88	5·59	0·69

Of the 2,009 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,480 are owned by Europeans, 247 by Asians and 189 by Africans. These figures represent a ratio of one vehicle to 1·2, 5·81 and 8,479·69 of the European, Asian and African population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of ten lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1935 was 3,216, whilst 429 Europeans were carried 41,128 passenger miles and 7,391 natives 530,445 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 206,534.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment.

Postal.

There are 45 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

A post office was opened during the year at Malamulo some 15 miles from Cholo. The office is situated on Mission premises and is staffed and supervised by the Mission authorities.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer and mail carrier.

Early in the year the northern extension of the railway was utilized to the fullest possible extent and as a result there was an extensive reorganization of the mail services in the Northern Province. The mails are now conveyed to and from Blantyre by rail, instead of by lorry to and from Zomba.

Mails for Ncheu, Mlangeni and Dedza are off-loaded at Balaka and conveyed to destination by lorry. Those for the other Northern Province offices are conveyed to Salima by rail and thence to Dowa by lorry. Here the mails for those offices further north are sent forward by carrier, whilst the lorry service is continued to Lilongwe, Fort Manning and Fort Jameson.

Not only does the reorganization provide an accelerated service to all Northern Province offices—the transit time to Karonga having been reduced by as much as five days—but it enables a twice-weekly service to be maintained to all offices south of Dowa.

The new services are being, and have been, operated satisfactorily since their inception.

The carrier services are also maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers and the successful results speak well for this type of service, considering the adverse conditions met with, especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection against carnivorous animals. An overnight

service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba, a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey, and, leaving each end at 3.30 p.m., they deliver the mail at its destination at 8.0 a.m. next day.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Once every four weeks letter mails for the lake stations and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu are forwarded by rail to Chipoka, on the northern extension, for transfer to the P.A.V. *Guendolen*, which, after a round trip of Lake Nyasa, returns 12 days later with outgoing mails.

Letter mails are despatched to, and received from, South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, by rail twice weekly. Overseas letter mails are despatched and received once weekly and are conveyed by rail to and from Capetown, via Beira and Salisbury, and by Union Castle steamer between Capetown and Southampton. The time taken from Blantyre to Southampton is 22 days, and in the reverse direction $21\frac{1}{4}$ days. Overseas parcel mails are railed to and from Beira and carried by steamer between that port and London. The time occupied in transit is approximately 41 days.

Air Mails.

As a result of the duplicated Imperial Airways service between London and Johannesburg there is now a twice-weekly air mail to most countries. The branch services between Salisbury and Blantyre are operated by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Limited, as also is the once-weekly service, inaugurated on 5th August, between Blantyre and Beira.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant countries under British control north of the Zambesi, with a view to the establishment of an all red Cape to Cairo telegraph route. He thus hoped to secure an alternative and cheaper route between South Africa and Great Britain than that provided by the submarine cable from Capetown, by which route the charge was then 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga,

in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west of Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East Africa border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent, since those days, of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d. A branch line was also constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over 1,000 miles of well-built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of the offices being now 28, excluding 14 public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

From the 1st January, 1935, the inland telegraph rate was reduced to one penny a word with a minimum charge of 1s.

Telephones.

There are nine post office telephone exchanges, and three railway and 18 post office public call offices, providing telephone inter-communication between all important centres south of the Lake. The total number of telephones in use is now 317.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

The number of wireless receiving sets used by private individuals continues to increase and during the year 57 new sets valued at £1,200 were licensed. Of the 196 licensed sets at present in use 80 per cent. are of British make, 13 per cent. American, and 7 per cent. Dutch.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 22 more important post offices. The Bank continued to grow in popularity with all sections of the community and there was a considerable increase in both the number and value of accounts open at the close of the year as compared with the previous year's totals.

The number of open accounts rose from 1,623 in 1934 to 1,981 in 1935, whilst the total amount on deposit advanced from £38,195 to £44,202, representing increases of 22 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively.

Currency.

English gold, silver, and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th of October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 12s. 6d. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and cupro-nickel coins, issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The headquarters office, workshops, and stores of the Public Works Department are situated at Zomba. For executive purposes two divisions, the Southern and Central, are established each under an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer, stationed at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to headquarters, as is also an Inspector of Works in charge of the South Nyasa area stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Public Works Department	22,050	21,679
Public Works Recurrent	11,560	12,818
Public Works Extraordinary	1,360	3,601
Loan Works—		
East African Loan Roads	14,021	7,798
Colonial Development Fund (Buildings, etc.)	5,465	2,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£54,456	£48,770
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease ... ..	...	£5,686

Increased provision was made in 1935 as compared with 1934 for the maintenance of roads and buildings but the amounts provided were still less than that which is considered necessary for them to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A child welfare clinic was completed at Kota Kota during the year from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Work also proceeded on the water borne sanitation scheme in Zomba and at the end of the year 59 official quarters and four native public latrines were completed.

Works financed from the Nyasaland Guaranteed Loan, consisted principally of the construction of permanent bridges on the Fort Johnston-Namwera-Kawinga road, the Luchenza-Mlanje road and the Kasungu-Mzimba road. The Zomba-Mpimbi road which was previously only a machila track, was regraded for a distance of ten miles down the escarpment and made suitable for motor vehicles. A new road was constructed from the Nkazi River on the Liwonde-Fort Johnston road to Balaka station a distance of 17 miles in order to reduce the road haul of the cotton crop from the Nkazi River area by some 15 miles.

No new buildings of any magnitude were erected during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and

the court of the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate no longer sits, as the post was abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court but this is seldom done except in cases which present obvious difficulties. Subordinate courts of the second class may try murder and manslaughter cases in which natives are defendants under the procedure laid down in section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, enacted in 1929. Under that procedure the Magistrate sits with three native assessors and generally tries these cases without the preliminary inquiry which may be held under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary and finally if it is "satisfied that the evidence so permits shall direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and to discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly". And every such sentence shall be subject to confirmation by the Judge. When sentence of death is passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa within 30 days. In non-native cases of the graver crimes the accused is tried, after a preliminary inquiry, before the High Court sitting either with assessors or with a jury, according to the origin of the accused.

About one-half of the native murder cases heard in the Protectorate are taken by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. "Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case." Section 13 reserves certain cases "of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline" to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or both " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case ".

Appeals from these courts lie to District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the High Court.

From subordinate courts (i.e., District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners) an appeal lies to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

In addition supervision over subordinate courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. The Judge in revision may make any order which the justice of the case may require.

If possible, the Judge visits every subordinate court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the court books and files and the prisons, and discussing points of law arising out of the cases tried by the Magistrate.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of thirteen European Officers, two European Inspectors, three Asian Sub-Inspectors and 489 Africans.

European Officers and Inspectors as also the Asian Sub-Inspectors are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In other districts the African Police are under the direction of the Administrative Officers.

The Headquarters camp is at Zomba. Here there are a Training Depot, Criminal Investigation Department, Finger Print Bureau, Immigration Department and Passport Office.

In more settled areas of the Southern Province where professional police officers are in charge, statistics of crime are recorded in detail. In these areas during 1935 the number of cases reported to the police was 2,754 against 2,470 during the previous year. The increase is attributable to the more rigorous enforcement of the summary laws relating to townships and traffic.

The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 284 more than during the previous year. Offences against the person numbered 246 or 8.94 per cent. of the cases reported while offences against property were 1,046 or 38.98 per cent. The

number of true cases of murder was eleven against eight in the previous year.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £2,023. Of this, property to the value of £773, representing 31.85 per cent. was recovered.

Prisons.

The established prisons comprise a Central Prison at Zomba, nineteen district prisons situated at the headquarters of each administrative district and a temporary prison at the Chileka aerodrome. The Central Prison is for the reception of Europeans, Asians, long-sentence Africans and recidivists. The other prisons are for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and a Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The European accommodation consists of a section of five single cells. The African section consists of two blocks, only one of which has been completed according to building plans. One of these blocks contains twenty-eight wards, twelve of which accommodate eight prisoners each and sixteen wards with a capacity for twelve convicts each. The second blocks, when completed, will contain fifty single cells. Within the main walls there is a hospital section. Without the walls there are isolated sections consisting of one association ward with four cells for venereal cases, one association ward with four cells for lepers and two association wards with four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for newly arrived prisoners. The female section contains one ward and four cells. Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted for serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation at the Central Prison will not permit of prisoners in A and B grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison workshops. Trades include carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, weaving, etc.

District prisons of the older type mostly consist of association wards, but all new constructions are being put up according to a

standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative Officers or Officers of Police. African warders or policemen form the African staff.

The number of admissions to prisons during 1935, compared with that for 1934 was :—

	1934.	1935.
European males	—	1
Asian males	18	7
Coloured males	—	1
African males	7,819	4,859
African females	131	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,964	4,915
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The daily average number of persons in all prisons during 1935 was 980.25 as against 1,329.25 for the previous year.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Although the number of admissions decreased by 2,861 persons, hospital cases only decreased by 79, while the daily average on the sick list actually increased by 9.04. The total number of deaths was 14 compared with 20 in 1934. This showed a death rate of 2.40 per thousand of the total prison population. Executions numbered eight.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1935 :—

No. 1. *The Crown Lands Cotton (Tax) Ordinance*, 1935, creates a fund to be devoted, under the direction of the Governor, to the interests of cotton growing by natives on Crown lands.

No. 3. *The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, prohibits the export of tea seed and the importation except under permit of tea seed or tea plants.

No. 5. *The Wild Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, is designed more adequately to protect game birds, some of which are in danger of extermination.

No. 6. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, permits of the extension of the period of two years within which a tax payer can claim rebates.

No 8. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, fixes the terms of imprisonment that may be awarded in default of payment of fines.

No. 11. *The Trans-Zambesi Railway Company, Limited (Notes Guarantee) Ordinance*, 1935. This Ordinance guarantees certain 12-year Notes (1933-1945) issued by the Railway Company.

No. 12. *The Cotton (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance*, 1935, permits, in the interests of the cotton industry, the issue of temporary licences to gin Crown land cotton for experimental purposes.

No. 15. *The Statistics Ordinance*, 1935, empowers certain officers to call for statistics relating to the matters specified in section 3 of the Ordinance.

No. 16. *The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, empowers the Governor to exempt from local taxation any native resident in the Protectorate who is domiciled elsewhere and who has paid his tax in his country of domicile, provided that the country of domicile makes similar provision for its natives who pay taxes in the Protectorate.

No. 17. *The Tea Cess Ordinance*, 1935, provides for the levy of a cess on all tea grown in and exported from the Protectorate. The proceeds of the cess will be used exclusively for the benefit of the tea industry.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1933	...	...	...	...	541,181	528,361
1934	...	...	...	...	560,552	571,674
1935	...	...	...	...	648,844	622,874

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesi Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1935, amounted to £5,092,332, made up as follows :—

					£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands	...	...	...	...	123,033
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915–1920	...	...	...	...	37,447
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	...	...	...	...	1,361,852
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan	...	...	...	...	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan	...	...	...	...	1,570,000
Total	...	...	...	...	£5,092,332

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were :—

	£
Customs and Road and River Dues	165,503
Hut Taxes	129,059
Income Tax	15,300
Non-Native Poll Tax	3,855
Licences	25,014

CUSTOMS.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1935 they were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table 1. Specified duties on motor vehicles : matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table 2. 33 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3. 28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4. 13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5. 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6. 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

In November, 1934, a tea cess of 2d. per 100 lb., or part thereof net weight was levied on all tea grown in and exported from the Protectorate. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the tea industry in such manner as the Nyasaland Tea Association with the approval of the Governor may determine.

HUT TAX.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut

owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax, any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of 12 months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

INCOME TAX.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income tax as imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

LICENCES.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1935 being shown against each:—

	£
Arms and ammunition...	884
Bankers ...	120
Bicycles ...	1,412
Bonded warehouse	70
Game ...	308
Hawkers	71
Liquor ...	792
Miscellaneous	297
Tobacco ...	1,032
Trading ...	10,638
Dog	144
Trout ...	34
Motor Vehicles ...	5,408

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

There was little demand for leases of Crown Land during 1935, only three leases with a total acreage of 2,020 acres being registered as compared with nine leases totalling 1,454 acres in 1934 and 19 leases totalling 6,702 acres in 1933.

Ten leases totalling 9,831 acres were converted from short leases under the old Crown Lands Ordinance into 99 year leases under the present Ordinance.

Twenty-three leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 8,678 acres were determined by surrender, expiry or re-entry, but of these nine leases totalling 4,679 acres were surrendered in connexion with the conversions referred to above and the acreages included in the new leases.

An area of 4,580 acres occupied by the Northern Extension of the Railway was conveyed to Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

One hundred and forty yearly tenancy agreements for trading and tobacco buying plots were issued and 51 cancelled as against corresponding figures of 42 and 60 for 1934.

Twenty surveys aggregating 4,842 acres were completed during the year.

Mining.

The activity in prospecting for gold showed signs of falling off, only 20 prospecting licences being issued as compared with 43 in 1934. No discoveries of any importance were reported. Through the agency of the local banks 127·36 ounces of fine gold with a total value of £896 15s. 11d. were exported.

No further development of the corundum deposits in the Central Shire District took place, the sample shipment sent to America in 1934 having been reported on unfavourably.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. To him all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers are assistants.

The ports of entry are Port Herald, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, Chikwawa and Mlanje.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Entry is restricted in the case of persons convicted of serious crime, those suffering from infectious, contagious or mental disease, those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order, or likely to become a burden upon public funds.

Persons in the following categories, if known to an immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are allowed to proceed without further formality :—

Members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This policy is strictly followed when dealing with persons who appear to be in an impecunious position and who may be liable to become a public charge. Visitors who arrive for a temporary stay are caused a minimum of inconvenience.

The number of non-native persons, including returning residents and persons in transit, who entered the Protectorate during each of the past five years, is set out as follows :—

			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Europeans	...	...	2,112	3,149	3,507	3,474	3,980
Asians	...	...	791	928	1,295	1,342	1,084

During 1935 the methods of transport which immigrants arriving in the Protectorate adopted were :—

			<i>By Air.</i>	<i>By Rail.</i>	<i>By Road.</i>	<i>By Water.</i>
Europeans	...	...	358	888	2,728	6
Asians	...	...	—	288	795	1

Publicity.

The sum voted by the Government for Publicity purposes was £800.

The greater part of this was spent in

(a) publicity articles in the South African and Rhodesian newspapers, following the practice of the preceding year and

(b) in payment of the brochure to which reference is made below.

Illustrated articles were also supplied to *The Times* for publication in the special Beira and Nyasaland number and to the *Beira News*, *Crown Colonist* and *Field*, 500 reprints of the last mentioned being obtained and distributed.

Five thousand copies of an illustrated brochure entitled " Nyasaland Calling ", published during the early part of the year, were widely distributed, principally in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Improvements to the rest-houses at Mzimba and Fort Hill were carried out during the year and a start was made with the erection of an additional rest-house at Njakwa. These rest-houses have been much appreciated by visitors.

In July the Protectorate was visited by Major W. J. Cawthorn, 4/16 Punjab Regiment, who had been sent by the Information Bureau of the Indian Army to investigate the possibilities of settlement in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Kenya by unemployed and retired officers of the Indian Army. Major Cawthorn spent 11 days in the Protectorate during which period he visited the Blantyre and Cholo areas thence proceeding to Monkey Bay and via Salima and Lilongwe back to Zomba. As the result of a memorandum submitted on the conclusion of his tour a Committee to consider the question was appointed. In brief the recommendations of the Committee were that the best course would be for the Publicity Committee to get into touch with the senior retired officer rather than the junior officer on unemployed pay, who might wish to augment his income by commercial or other activities, for which the Protectorate afforded limited scope, but that applications for financial assistance in approved cases by the latter might be considered equally with the claims of settlers already in the country who, by reason of the financial situation, were in need of like assistance.

The number of European visitors to Nyasaland during the last five years is as follows :—

1931	...	...	...	...	804
1932	...	...	...	...	1,466
1933	...	...	...	...	1,622
1934	...	...	...	...	1,537
1935	...	...	...	...	1,929

APPENDIX.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

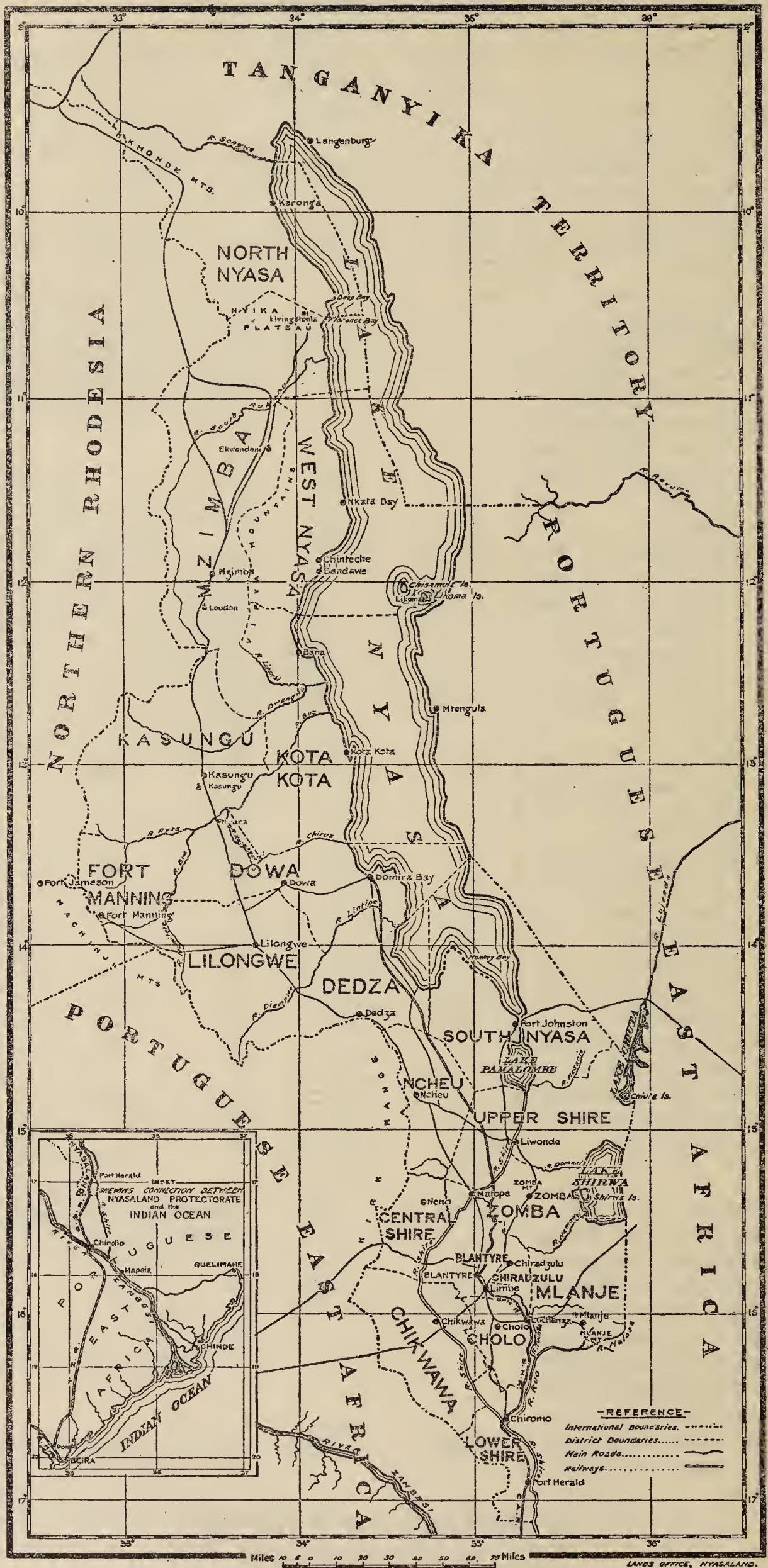
<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
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